

ACC NR: AP7006923

discussed. The generalized principle of virtual work for dynamic coupled problems of thermoelasticity is derived, and its application to establishing the energy theorem is shown. The utilization of the latter in proving the uniqueness theorem for a simply-connected solid is mentioned. The reciprocity theorem of work for the coupled thermoelasticity problem is established; the possibility of deducing from it the reciprocity theorem for an elastic medium without couple stresses is pointed out. The author also examines the corollaries of this theorem which concern the reciprocity of work in cases when the following loads are applied to two different points of an infinite solid simultaneously: 1) a force and a heat source, 2) a force and a moment; and 3) a moment and a heat source. It is shown that these corollaries can also be applied to a finite solid under homogeneous boundary conditions. Orig art. has: 72 formulas. [WA-52] [VK]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 26Aug66/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 014

Card 2/2

NOVAPREY, T.O., KSAVID, 1780.

Consolidated circulation of the cost of new machinery 62.65 million
unit and lot production. West machinery 46 no. 7 21 29 11 166.
MIR 18 10,

NOVAYCHUK, K.

~~Concrete feeder for cows.~~ Sel'.stroil. 11 no.10:18 0 '56.
(MLRA 9:12)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Vitebskogo oblastnogo upravleniya po
stroitel'stvu v kolkhozakh Belorusskoy SSR.
(Farm equipment)

KOVAYCHUK, K., glavnyy inzhener

Building swine houses in Vitebsk Province. Sel'. stroi. 13 no.4:19-21
Ap '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1.Vitebskoye oblastnoye upravleniye po organizatsii stroitel'stva
v kolkhosakh Belorusskoy SSR.
(Vitebsk Province--Swine houses and equipment)

NOVAYCHUK, K.

Fibrolite in rural construction. Sel'.stroi. 15 no.4:18-20
Ap '60. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Glavnyy inzh. Vitebskogo oblastnogo upravleniya po organizatsii
stroitel'stva v kolkhozakh.
(Drissa District—Sillimanite)
(Farm buildings)

SOFRONOV, N.V., kand.vet.nauk; NOVAYEV, N.N.

Our experience in immunizing sheep with vaccine from strain 19.
Veterinariia 35 no.10:28-31 O '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Uzbekistanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy veterinarnyy institut
(for Sofronov). 2. Glavnyy vetvrach sovkhoza "Ulus." (for Novayev).
(Brucellosis in sheep)

NOVAENHICV, N. I.

Phyllopoda

Significance of shell configuration and form in the classification of fossil phyllopoda.
Eiul. EOIP. Otd. Geol. 27, No. 2, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress, November 195²3, Uncl.

1. NOVAZHILOVA, M. I.: RUKINA, Ye. A.
2. USSR (600)
4. Yeast - Black Sea
7. Species of yeast isolated from various depth levels of the Black Sea. Trudy Inst.mikrobiol., no. 2, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress, March 1953, Unclassified.

NOV 10, 19

1. The first of the two main parts of the report is a description of the situation in the country at the time of the revolution. It is a very detailed and thorough account of the events leading up to the revolution, and the state of the country at the time of the revolution. It is a very good example of a historical account of a revolution.

2. The second part of the report is a description of the situation in the country at the time of the revolution. It is a very detailed and thorough account of the events leading up to the revolution, and the state of the country at the time of the revolution. It is a very good example of a historical account of a revolution.

3. The third part of the report is a description of the situation in the country at the time of the revolution. It is a very detailed and thorough account of the events leading up to the revolution, and the state of the country at the time of the revolution. It is a very good example of a historical account of a revolution.

4. The fourth part of the report is a description of the situation in the country at the time of the revolution. It is a very detailed and thorough account of the events leading up to the revolution, and the state of the country at the time of the revolution. It is a very good example of a historical account of a revolution.

5. The fifth part of the report is a description of the situation in the country at the time of the revolution. It is a very detailed and thorough account of the events leading up to the revolution, and the state of the country at the time of the revolution. It is a very good example of a historical account of a revolution.

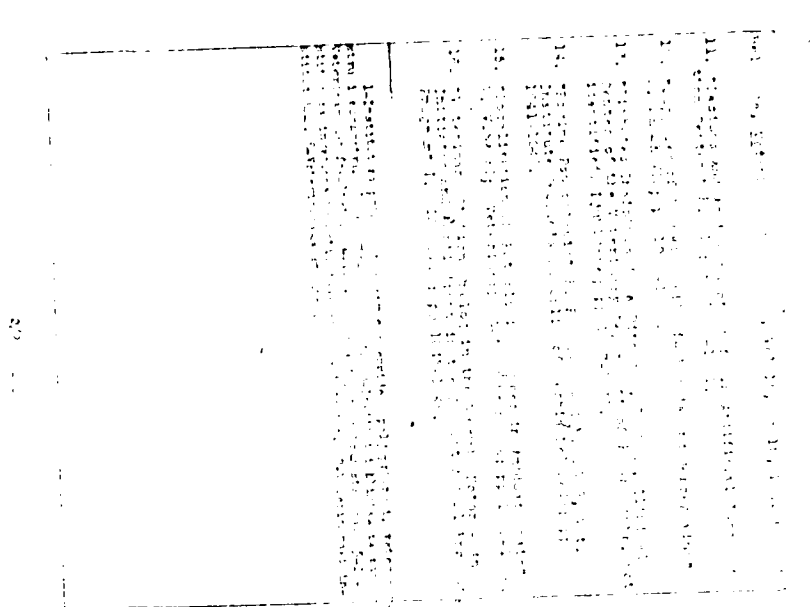
6. The sixth part of the report is a description of the situation in the country at the time of the revolution. It is a very detailed and thorough account of the events leading up to the revolution, and the state of the country at the time of the revolution. It is a very good example of a historical account of a revolution.

7. The seventh part of the report is a description of the situation in the country at the time of the revolution. It is a very detailed and thorough account of the events leading up to the revolution, and the state of the country at the time of the revolution. It is a very good example of a historical account of a revolution.

8. The eighth part of the report is a description of the situation in the country at the time of the revolution. It is a very detailed and thorough account of the events leading up to the revolution, and the state of the country at the time of the revolution. It is a very good example of a historical account of a revolution.

9. The ninth part of the report is a description of the situation in the country at the time of the revolution. It is a very detailed and thorough account of the events leading up to the revolution, and the state of the country at the time of the revolution. It is a very good example of a historical account of a revolution.

10. The tenth part of the report is a description of the situation in the country at the time of the revolution. It is a very detailed and thorough account of the events leading up to the revolution, and the state of the country at the time of the revolution. It is a very good example of a historical account of a revolution.



Y/010/62/000/005/003/003
I035/I23^c

AUTHORS: Pavlovic, Poško and Novčić, Desanka, Engineer

TITLE: Ultrasonic decontamination

PERIODICAL: Vojnotehnički Glasnik, no. 5, 1962, 358-362

TEXT: The applicability and advantages of ultrasonic decontamination are explained in non-technical language. It is mentioned (without further details) that experiments on ultrasonic decontamination (131I and 32P) were conducted at the Faculty of Technology (Tekhnološki fakultet) and at the Institute of Physics of the technical faculties (Zavod za fiziku tehničkih fakulteta), with favorable results for glass, plastics and some metals, and unfavorable results for textiles. There are 5 figures and 1 table. 13

Card 1/1

PAVLOVIC, Bosko, Assistant professor (Beograd, Dobracina 17);
NOVICIC, Desanka (Beograd)

Ultrasonic decontamination. Tehnika Jug 17 no.2:229-232 F '62.

1. Technological Faculty of the University of Beograd (for Pavlovic).

(Ultrasonic waves)

NOVCIC-MIJOVIC, D.

Contaminability of steel determined with ^{137}Cs from aqueous solutions; abstract. Glas Hem dr 27 no.9/10:523 '64

1. The Boris Kidric Institute of Nuclear Sciences, Department of Radiological Protection, Belgrade-Vinca.

NOVEK, P.

Through competition toward a fulfillment of tasks. n. 1.

OPRANCE VLASTI. Praha, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 3, no 47, Nov. 1955

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959
Uncl.

011, 11.

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NOVAK, P., general-major

Twentieth anniversary of the October Revolution. 1937. 1937.
Morozov. 1937. 1937. 1937. 1937.

1. Voznenykh with the 1937. 1937. 1937. 1937. 1937.
at the 1937. 1937. 1937. 1937. 1937.

NOVEKOV, A.S.
Category : USSR/Atomic and Molecular Physics - Physics of high-molecular substance D-9
Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1957, No 1004
Author : Novikov, A.S., Bartenev, G.M., Galil-Ogly, F.A.
Title : Effect of the Magnitude of the Initial Molecular Weight of Latex on the
Mechanical Properties and Dynamic Fatigue of Rubbers.
Orig Pub : Stareniye i utomleniye kauchukov i reziny i povysheniye ikh stoykostei.
L., Goskhimizdat, 1955, 140-156
Abstract : No abstract

Card : 1/1

KUDRYASHOV, G.F., inzh.; CHEKMENEV, Ye.Ye., inzh.; NOVELL, N.V.,
kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; SAVEL'YEV, Ye.Ya., red.

[Automated diesel electric power plants] Avtomatizirovan-
nye dizel'nye elektroagregaty. Moskva, Izd-vo "Mashino-
stroenie," 1964. 350 p. (MIRA 17:5)

35084-65

ACCESSION NR: AR5005397

S/0299/64/000/019/R012/R012

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Biologiya. Sv. t., Abs. 10R78

14
B

AUTHOR: Novelli, G. D.; Kameyama, T.; Eyzenshtadt, Dzh. M.

TITLE: Effect of ultraviolet rays and X-rays on the enzyme forming system

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Vosstanovleniye kletok ot povrezhd., M., Gosatomizdat, 1963, 336-368

TOPIC TAGS: protein synthesis, E. coli, ultraviolet irradiation, X-irradiation, enzyme, ornithinetranscarbamylase, leucine, DNA, beta-galactesidase, photoreactivation, amino acid, noncellular system, radioactive carbon

TRANSLATION: To study protein synthesis, a noncellular system of destroyed E. coli protoplasts was developed which synthesized the induced enzyme, ornithinetranscarbamylase. At the same time

ultraviolet irradiation. It was established that after irradiation.

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L 35084-65

ACCESSION NR: AR5005397

cellular survivability suffers most and beta-galactosidase suffers next most; crude protein synthesis was found most resistant. Radiation with visible light restores beta-galactosidase synthesis. Ornithinetranscarbamylase synthesis was less sensitive to radiation. The authors explain this by the fact that beta-galactosidase synthesis, unlike ornithinetranscarbamylase synthesis, is required in RNA synthesis. In the presence of beta-galactosidase activity, irradiation causes the disappearance of the ribonucleoprotein peak in the electrophoregram. The lost peak is restored with photoreactivation. The presence of a ribosome bound beta-galactosidase fraction was demonstrated. This fraction appears only in the presence of an inducer. Removal of the inducer the enzyme leaves the

nucleoside di- and triphosphates and was inhibited by

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ACCESSION NR: AR5005397

ribonuclease and desoxyribonuclease. Experiments with the introduction of G14-leucine showed that protein synthesis takes place in the system. Ultraviolet irradiation, as with X-irradiation in doses of 10 to 40 kr, disturbs beta-galactosidase synthesis. Beta-galactosidase synthesis resumes after adding DNA from a nonirradiated supraprecipitate fraction in the first and second case, and only those DNA preparations proved effective which were prepared from cells containing general beta-galactosidase, that is, from induced cells. A proposed system of enzyme synthesis is presented. Bibliography 37 titles. V. Blokhina.

NOVELLA, Ye.A., inzh.; MASLYUKOV, O.A., inzh.

Design of track circuits. Trudy MIIT no.170:119-136
'63. (MIRA 17:6)

NOVELLA, Ye.A., inzh.

Some problems in the design of track circuits. Trudy MII
no.170:137-148 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

NOVELYANSKAYA, K. A. 18

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 2 Vol 13/9 Pediatrics Sent 40

2321. A FORM OF PROLONGED PATHOLOGICAL REACTION IN PUBERTY
(ANOREXIA NERVOSA IN ADOLESCENTS) (Russian text) - Novelyanskaya K. A. - ZH. NEVROPAT. I PSIKHIAT. 1958, 18 7 (861-866)

Soviet authors regard mental anorexia (anorexia nervosa) as more specific for the pubertal period than for a distinct nosological unit. Observations on 11 adolescent girls, 14-16 yr. old, are discussed. Most important characteristics were: predominantly high biotonus, high intellect, realistic and many-sided interests, sense of duty, good companions, but without greater emotional warmth, excellent school progress, ability to compensate asthenic features, in family often egocentric, resonant behaviour and infantile fixation on mother. Often an occasional auto-observation or a derision of others may act in the beginning of the conscious avoidance of food. The follow-up observations lasted 2 to 20 yr. Three cases ended as schizophrenia, 5 have a non-progressive, periodic course without a complete ceasing of symptoms, 3 cases (followed-up for 13 yr.) recovered completely. These 3 cases are considered as a reaction in connection with a severe course of puberty as a psycho-endocrine syndrome. The psychogenic factors alone are not considered to be sufficient to cause the disease. Tautermann - Prague (VIII, 7)

L 14497-65 EWT(m) DIAAP/SSD/ESD(gs)/ESD(t)
ACCESSION NR: AP4048645

S/0048/64/022/010/1717/1720

AUTHOR: Abuzeyd, M.A.; Antuf'yev, Yu.P.; Baranik, A.T.; El'-Zayki, M.I.; Nover, T.M.;
Sorokin, P.V. B

TITLE: Investigation of the (d, α) reaction on Al^{27} at deuteron energies from 1.5 to 2.6 MeV. Dependence of the α -group abundances on the spin of the final state of Mg^{25} /Report, Fourteenth Annual Conference on Nuclear Spectroscopy held in Tbilisi 14-22 Feb 1964/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izv. Seriya fizicheskaya, v.28, no.10, 1964, 1717-1720

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear physics, nuclear spectroscopy, excited state, deuteron reaction, α -particle, spin, compound nucleus.

ABSTRACT: The energy and angular distributions of α -particles from the $Al^{27}(d, \alpha)-Mg^{25}$ reaction were measured at 12 different deuteron energies from 1.506 to 2.54 MeV. The deuterons were accelerated in the electrostatic accelerator of the Egyptian Atomic Commission, an unsupported aluminum target was employed, and the α -particles were recorded with semiconductor detectors. Eight α -particle groups were distinguished, corresponding to ten Mg^{25} levels. The angular distributions of the

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ACCESSION NR: AP4048645

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various groups were measured at angles greater than 70° . The angular distributions varied greatly with deuteron energy but were generally symmetric about 90° . This indicates that the reaction proceeds by compound nucleus formation with participation of a moderate number of levels. The yields of the different α -particle groups were found by integrating the angular distributions. The results of integration were corrected for barrier penetration by the ejected α -particle, divided by $2I + 1$, where I is the spin of the corresponding Mg^{25} state; the final values are tabulated. The quotients (normalized to unity for the highest energy group) varied from 0.54 to 1.68. When the quotients for each group were averaged over all the incident deuteron energies, however, the variation was only from 0.89 to 1.22. It is concluded that the intensities of the α -particle groups from (d, α) reactions, when adequately averaged over the incident deuteron energy, are proportional to $2I + 1$, as indicated by the statistical compound nucleus theory, and can be employed to determine nuclear spins. The present results were compared with those obtained by N. MacDonald (Nucl. Phys. 33, 110, 1962) with 10 MeV deuterons. The mean square deviation from proportionality to $2I + 1$ was 10% for the present data and 18% for those of MacDonald. "The authors thank El Nadi for cooperation in performing the work, El Nashar and Mustafa Raga for assistance in conducting the experiments, and N. Dobrychenko for help in preparing the paper." Orig.art.has: 4 formulas and 2 figures.

2/3

ABUZEYD, M.O.; ANTUF'YEV, YU.S.; BAKANIS, A.T.; MAMAYEL, M.I.;
NOVER, T.M.; SOROKIN, P.V.

Study of the $^{27}\text{Al}(d, n)^{28}\text{Si}$ reaction at deuteron energies
of 1.5- 2.6 Mev. Dependence of the d -group intensity
on the spin of the final state of ^{28}Si . Izv. AN SSSR.
Ser. fiz. 28 no.10:1717-1720, 1964. (MCP) 17 12

NOVEVSKI, R.

Impressions from English dairying. p. 64. SOCIJALISTIČKO ZEMJODELSTVO.
(Društvo no agronomi i zemjodelski tehničari na M. Makedonija)
Skopje. Vol. 3, no. 5/6 May/June 1956

SOURCE: East Europe Accession Lists (EEAL).
Library of Congress, Vol. 5, no. 11, Nov. 1956

NOVEVSKI, P.

Conditions of our dairying and measures for its improvement. p. 1.
(Socijalisticko zemjodelstvo, Vol. 8 no. 12, Dec. 1956.)

SC: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EHAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1947. Uncl.

NOVGORODOV, A., podpolkovnik

Action of soldiers under conditions prevailing in atomic warfare.

Voen.znan. 31 no.3:21 Mr '55.

(MLRA 8:7)

(Atomic warfare)

NOVGORODOV, A.

Decontamination of an area. Voen.znan.31 no.9:15-16 S '55. (MLRA 9:2)
(Atomic warfare)

NOVGORODOV, A., podpolkovnik.

Individual and collective means of defense against atomic weapons.
Voen.znan. 31 no.12:18-19 D '55. (MLBA 9:5)
(Atomic warfare)

KOVRIGIN, O.D.; KARTASHOV, V.M.; LATYSHEV, G.D.; LONDARENKO, G.A.;
NOVGORODOV, A.F.; SYCHIKOV, G.I.; SHAPOVALENKO, V.V.

Study of the internal conversion electron spectrum of Eu^{147} .
Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 27 no. 2: 263-266 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)
(Internal conversion (Nuclear physics))
(Europium isotopes--Spectra)

ACCESSION NR: AP4024046

S/0046/64/028/002/0252/0256

AUTHOR: Wang, Ch'uan-p'eng, Gromov, K.Ya.; Zhelev, Zh.; Kuznetsov, V.V.; Ik, Ma Kuo; Muziol', G.; Novgorodov, A.F.; Han, Shu-jun; Khalkin, V.A.

TITLE: Positrons in decay of Yb^{167} [Report, Fourteenth Annual Conference on Nuclear Spectroscopy held in Tbilisi 14 to 22 Feb 1964]

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v.28, no.2, 1964, 252-256

TOPIC TAGS: positron spectrum, positron decay, γ -ray spectrum, log ft, transition matrix element, superfluid nuclear model, deformed nucleus, Yb^{167} , Tm^{167}

ABSTRACT: The principal purpose of the present study was to determine the log ft value for the decay of Yb^{167} to the 232.7 keV level of Tm^{167} . The log ft value calculated by other investigators for the transition from the $5/2^- [523]$ (ground state) of Yb^{167} to the $7/2^- [523]$ state of Tm^{167} on the basis of the Yb^{167} - Tm^{167} mass difference is about 3.8, which is significantly lower than the usually observed log ft values. It is of particular interest to obtain the precise experimental value of log ft for this transition in view of the fact that the experimental values of the matrix elements for transitions of this type can serve for verification of the so-

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ACCESSION NR: AP4024046

called superfluid model of deformed nuclei. The Yb^{167} for the measurements was separated from the lutetium fraction obtained by separation of the rare earth extracted from a tantalum target bombarded with 660 MeV protons for 2 hours in the internal proton beam of the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research synchrocyclotron. In view of the repeated rapid separation procedure employed, the source consisted primarily of Yb^{167} with a small admixture of Yb^{169} ; this last could not significantly affect the results in view of its longer lifetime and different mode of decay. In addition to the positron spectrum, there was also investigated the γ -ray spectrum of Yb^{167} ; a number of lines not previously detected were observed, but in the main, the spectrum agrees with that published by R.G. Wilson and M. Pool (Phys. Rev. 120, 1255, 1960). The Kurie plot of the β -spectrum is nearly a straight line showing an endpoint energy of 650 keV. The $\log ft$ value for the transition of interest was calculated on the basis of decay period (17.3 ± 0.2 min), the disintegration energy (1670 ± 30 keV), and the branching ratio. The value obtained for $\log ft$ is $4.74^{+0.07}_{-0.03}$. This value is consistent with the $\log ft$ values for analogous transition in odd deformed nuclei; actually the accurate experimental value is known for only one other decay; the others are only approximate. The decay scheme for Yb^{167} is shown. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 3 tables.

Cond 2/1

ACCESSION NR: AP4024048

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00Aug63

DATE ACQ: 00Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NS

NR REF SG: 006

OTHER: 004

Card 3/3

G. I.; KOVRIGIN, G. D.; LATYSHEV, G. D.; LONDARENKO, G. A.; NOVGORODOV, A. . .

"New Data on Conversion Electrons of Long-Lived Isotopes of Lutetium."

report submitted for All-Union Conf on Nuclear Spectroscopy, Tbilisi, 14-21
Feb 64.

IYAF AN KazSSR (Inst Nuclear Physics, AS KazSSR)

BASINA, A. S.; BEDIKE, T.; GROMOV, K. Ya.; DZHELEPOV, B. S.; ILEDEV, N. A.; MOROZOV, V. A.
NOVGORODOV, A. F.

"Concerning the Decay of Pr^{138} ."

report submitted for All-Union Conf on Nuclear Spectroscopy, Leningrad, 14-22
Feb 64.

OIYaI (Joint Inst Nuclear Res)

L 32834-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5004540

in Hf¹⁷⁷ and 5 lines with 3 transitions in Lu¹⁷⁷. Several other conversion lines were ascribed to Lu¹⁷³ decay (transitions in Yb¹⁷³). The responsible nucleus was identified in each case by the half-life of the conversion line. There was no appreciable contamination with Hf¹⁷² and Hf¹⁷⁵. Relative intensities were measured and the multipolarities of the 3 Lu¹⁷⁷ transitions were determined. The results concerning the Lu¹⁷⁷ transitions are in agreement with the findings of Qiebert (Preprint, 1963) and P.Alexander, F.Boehm and L.Kankeleit (Preprint, 1963) and it is concluded that isomeric Lu^{177m} is produced by the reaction Ta¹⁸¹(p,3p2n). "The authors express their gratitude to L.K.Paker for discussing this work." Orig.art. has: 3 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: 0000

ACCESSION NR: AP5024328 UR/0367/65/002/002/0204/0210

AUTHOR: Basina, A. S.; Bedike, T.; Gromov, K. Ya.; Dzhelepov, S. S.
Morozov, V. A.; Novgorodov, A. F.

TITLE: γ -Rays from Tu^{164} . The O^+ -level in Er^{164}

SOURCE: Yadernaya fizika, v. 2, no. 2, 1965, 204-210

TOPIC TAGS: thulium, erbium, radioisotope, gamma ray, radioactive decay scheme

ABSTRACT: The coefficients of internal conversion are found for several transitions in Er^{164} by comparison of the experimentally determined relative intensities of γ -rays from Tu^{164} with the intensities of conversion lines given in the literature. The method of isotope separation is briefly described. A γ -scintillation spectrometer with a 40×40 mm thallium-activated sodium iodide crystal was used for measuring the γ -spectrum. The measurements were begun approximately six minutes after separation of the Tu . The spectrum was graphically analyzed to determine the relative intensities of the γ -rays. The results are tabulated for energies from 500 to 2500 keV and compared with data in the literature on the spectrum of conversion electrons in this energy region. The decay scheme for Tu^{164} is

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ACCESSION NR: APS024328

briefly discussed (see fig. 1 of the Enclosure). The experiment shows that the multipole order of the 773 kev transition is $E2$ with possibly a slight admixture of $M1$ (no more than 20% $M1$). It is assumed that the 1248 kev transition belongs to the $0^+ - 0^+$ category. In this case, the 1157 kev transition from the 1248 kev level to the first excitation level of the ground state rotational band should be an $E2$ transition. It is found that the γ -vibrational level (2^+) in Er^{164} has an energy of 862 kev. The 0^+ level observed at 1248 kev may be the first level in the δ -vibrational band in Er^{164} . This value agrees well with the theoretically calculated value of 1.3 Mev. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy (Joint Institute of Nuclear Research); Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Leningrad State University)

SUBMITTED: 12Mar65

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: NP

NO REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 002

Card 2/52

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001137420003-0

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001137420003-0"

ACC NR: AP6010050

SOURCE CODE: UR/034/05/002/006/0066/0073

AUTHOR: Masina, A. I.; Gorodkov, T. I.; Gorodkov, A. Ia.; Dzhelepor, . . .; Gorodkov, B. A.; Gorodkov, V. A.; Gorodkov, . . .

ORG: Joint Institute of Nuclear Studies (Ob'edinenyy Institut yadernoy fiziki i radiofiziki); Leningrad State University (Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Decay of Pr sup 138 [This paper was given at the 16th Annual Conference on Nuclear Spectroscopy, Tbilisi, February 1964.]

SOURCE: Yadernaya fizika, v. 2, no. 6, 1965, 966-973

TOPIC TAGS: radioactive decay, praseodymium, gamma spectrum, conversion electron spectrum, cerium

ABSTRACT: The γ -spectrum, $\gamma\gamma$ - and $\beta^+\gamma$ - coincidence spectra, and the conversion electron spectra of praseodymium samples obtained from Ta, Te, and Er irradiated with 660 Mev protons were measured. The relative intensities of the γ - transitions with energies of 303, 789, and 1047 kev, observed in the γ -spectrum of Pr-138, were determined and tabulated. The $\gamma\gamma$ -coincidence experiments give evidence of a cascade of transitions having the energies of 303-1047-789 kev. Measured $\beta^+\gamma$ - coincidences did not confirm the existence of the β^+ decay of Pr-138 to the 1840 kev level. The conversion electron transitions of 303 ± 1 and 789 ± 3 kev were investigated

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L 39835-66

ACC NR: AF6018850

on a lens-type beta spectrometer. The internal conversion coefficients $\alpha_{K303} = 0.14 \pm 0.02$ and $\alpha_{K769} = 3.42 \times 10^{-3}$ were determined. The first coefficient indicates that the 303 kev transition is type E3, while the second does not contradict the assumption that the 769 kev transition is purely E2. The quantum characteristics of the excited states of Ce^{138} are discussed. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 4 tables. [Based on authors' Eng. abst.] [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 06Mar65 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2

ALEKSEYENKO, V.D.; GRIGORYAN, S.S.; NOVGORODOV, A.F.; RYKOV, G.V.

Some experimental studies in the dynamics of soft soils.
Dokl.AN SSSR 133 no.6:1311-1314 1960.

(MIRA 13:8)

1. Predstavleno akad. L.I.Sedovym.
(Soil mechanics)

ALEXSEYENKO, V.D. (Moskva); GRIGORYAN, S.S. (Moskva); MOSHELEV, L.I. (Moskva);
NOVGORODOV, A.F. (Moskva); RYKOV, G.V. (Moskva)

Measurement of pressure stress waves in soft soils. PMTF no.2:135-
141 Mr-Apr '63. (MIRA 16:6)
(Explosions) (Shock waves) (Soil mechanics)

NOVGOROLOV, A.F.; KOCHETKOV, V.I.; LEBEDEV, N.A.; KHALKIN, V.A.

Obtaining radiation sources for β -spectroscopy by the
electrolytic deposition of rare-earth elements.
Radiokhimiya no. 1:73-78 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

BAKINA, A.S.; BEDIKE, T.; GROMOV, K.Ya.; DZHELEPOV, B.S.; MURZIN, V.A.;
NOVGORODOV, A.F.

Lamda rays from Ti^{204} . A level of the type G^+ in Er^{164} . Izv. Fiz.
no. 104-10 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Ob"yedineniy Institut yadernykh issledovaniy i Leningradskiy
gosudarstvennyy universitet.

Name: NOVGORODOV, Afanasiy Innokent'yovich

Dissertation: The October Socialist Revolution and Civil
War in Yakutsk

Degree: Doc Historical Sci

Affiliation: Moskovskaya Oblast Ped Inst

Defense Date, Place: 14 Nov 55, Council of the Inst of History,
Acad Sci USSR

Certification Date: 19 May 56

Source: BMVC 4/57

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/6436

Gel'fand, A. Ye., Engineer, A. S. Novgorodov, Engineer, and N. K. Foteyev, Candidate of Technical Sciences

Obrabotka tverdykh splavov (Machining of Hard Alloys) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1963. 246 p. Errata slip inserted. 7500 copies printed.

Reviewer: S. S. Chetverikov, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; Ed. of Publishing House: N. A. Ivanova; Tech. Ed.: G. V. Smirnova; Managing Ed. for Literature on Cold Working of Metals and Machine-Tool Making: S. L. Martens, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineering personnel of machine-building plants and planning and educational institutes.

COVERAGE: The book presents information on hard alloys, methods of making hard-alloy semifinished products, processes of abrasive, diamond, electrospark, and ultrasonic machining

Card 1/8

Machining of Hard Alloys

SOV/6436

of hard-alloy tools (cutting tools, gages), parts of cutting and heading dies, rolling-mill rolls, etc. Recommendations for practical application are given, and machining conditions, tools, and equipment are described. Ch. I was written by A. S. Novgorodov; Chs. II and III, by N. K. Poteyev; and Chs. IV-VI, by A. Ye. Gel'fand. There are 74 references: 67 Soviet and 7 English.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Introduction	3
Ch. I. Sintered Hard Alloys	7
1. General information	7
2. Physicomechanical properties of alloys	10
Hardness	16
Bend strength	17
Impact toughness	18

Card 2/8

30V/137-59-4-9025

Translation from: Referativnyi zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 4, p 247 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Novgorodov, A.S., Tret'yakov, V.I.

TITLE: Blanking Dies Reinforced With Hard Alloys

PERIODICAL: Opyt raboty prem-sti Sovnarkhoza (Sovnarkhoz Mosk. gor-ekon. adm. r-na), 1958, Nr 1, pp 63 - 65

ABSTRACT: Information is given on the tests of using hard alloys in cutting dies for stator plates, rotors of electric machines, transformers. The durability of the dies exceeds that of steel dies by 40 - 80 times; the manufacture costs increase by 2 - 5 times. It is recommended to use for ordinary operations coarse-grained hard alloys with 8 - 12% Co and fine-grained hard alloys with 12 - 15% Co. For complicated dies, the hard alloys should contain 15 - 20% Co. It is expected that the "VK20" alloy will be mostly used. The use of dies reinforced with hard alloys presents high requirements to the rigidity of die design, the condition of presses,

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Blanking Dies Reinforced With Hard Alloys

SOV/137-59-4-9025

and to the accuracy of shifting of their movable parts. Measures are described how to comply with the aforementioned requirements; peculiarities in the mechanical treatment of the dies are described as well. ✓

M.Ts.

Card 2/2

VEDENEYEV, Nikolay Petrovich; VOLCHENKOV, Aleksandr Ivanovich;
KORSAKOV, Vasilii Dmitriyevich; NOVGORODOV, Aleksandr Stepanovich;
CHERNYAKOVA, I.Z., inzh., red.; BELOGUROVA, I.A., tekhn.red.

[Hard-alloy blanking dies] Tverdosplavnye vyrubnye shtampy.
Leningrad, 1960. 30 p. (Leningradskii dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoy
propagandy. Obmen peredovym opytom no.18, Seriya: Kholodnaisa
shtampovka, vyp.2). (MIRA 14:1)
(Punching machinery)

VEDENEYEV, Nikolay Petrovich; VOLCHENKOV, Aleksandr Ivanovich;
NOVGORODOV, Aleksandr Stepanovich; ONIKUL, Ya.Ye., inzh.,
retsenzent; VAYNTRAUB, D.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.;
LEYKINA, T.L., red. izd-va; SPERANSKAYA, OV., tekhn. red.

[Hard-alloy engineering equipment; dies and press-molds]
Tverdosplavnaia tekhnologicheskaya osnastka; shtampy i press-
formy. Leningrad, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.
lit-ry, 1961. 119 p. (MIRA 15:2)
(Dies (Metalworking)) (Metalwork)

GEL'FAND, A.Ye., inzh.; NOVGORODOV, A.S., inzh.; FOTEYEV, N.K.,
kand. tekhn. nauk; CHETVERIKOV, S.S., doktor tekhn. nauk,
prof., retsenzent; IVANOVA, N.A., red. izd-va; SMIRENOVA,
G.V., tekhn. red.

[Machining of hard alloys] Obrabotka tverdykh splavov. Mo-
skva, Mashgiz, 1963. 243 p. (MIRA 16:5)
(Ceramic metals) (Metal cutting)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/6436

Gel'fand, A. Ye., Engineer, A. S. Novgorodov, Engineer, and N. K. Poteyev, Candidate of Technical Sciences

Obrabotka tverdykh splavov (Machining of Hard Alloys) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1963. 246 p. Errata slip inserted. 7500 copies printed.

Reviewer: S. S. Chetverikov, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; Ed. of Publishing House: N. A. Ivanova; Tech. Ed.: G. V. Smirnova; Managing Ed. for Literature on Cold Working of Metals and Machine-Tool Making: S. L. Martens, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineering personnel of machine-building plants and planning and educational institutes.

COVERAGE: The book presents information on hard alloys, methods of making hard-alloy semifinished products, processes of abrasive, diamond, electrosark, and ultrasonic machining

Card 1/8

Machining of Hard Alloys

SOV/6436

of hard-alloy tools (cutting tools, gages), parts of cutting and heading dies, rolling-mill rolls, etc. Recommendations for practical application are given, and machining conditions, tools, and equipment are described. Ch. I was written by A. S. Novgorodov; Chs. II and III, by N. K. Foteyev; and Chs. IV-VI, by A. Ye. Gel'fand. There are 74 references: 67 Soviet and 7 English.

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1. General information	7
2. Physicomechanical properties of alloys	10
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Impact toughness	18

Card 2/8

POKAZAN'YEV, Aleksandr Arkad'yevich; POPOV, A.D., red.; PRIMAFCV,
Ye.M., red.; NOVGORODCV, A.T., st. inzh., red.; SHAN'SHURCV,
M.I., red.; GFTLING, Yu., red.

['Law of the sea"; a documentary tale' "Morskoi zakon";
dokumental'naiia povest'. Sverdlovsk, Sredne-Ural'skoe
knizhnoe izd-vo, 1964. 56 p. (MIRA 18.3)

1. Sekretar' partiynogo komiteta Sredne-Ural'skogo medeplavil'-
nogo zavoda, Revda (for Popov). 2. Nachal'nik otdela truda i
zarabotnoy platy Sredne-Ural'skogo medeplavil'nogo zavoda, Revda
(for Shan'shurov).

BRYZZHEV, L.D.; GRINENKO, I.V.; NOVGORODOV, Ye.D.; TITOV, V.N.

Piezoelectric tuning forks. Izv. tekhn. no. 1:46-51 Ja-P '55.
(Piezoelectricity) (MIRA 8:9)

NOVGORODOV, Ye.D.; NEPARIDZE, N.Kh.

Frequency coefficients for lenticular AT cut quartz resonators.
Ism. tekhn. no.2:49-51 Mr-Apr '57. (MLRA 10:6)
(Quartz crystals)

24(0); 5(3); 6(2) PHASE I: BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2215

Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metrologii: Iameli
D.I. Mendeleeva

Referaty nauchno-issledovatel'skikh rabot: sbornik No. 2 'Scientific
Research Abstracts: Collection of Articles, No. 2' Moscow,
Standartgiz, 1958. 139 p. 1,000 copies printed.

Additional Sponsoring Agency: USSR. Komitet standartov, mer i
izmeritel'nykh priborov.

Ed.: S. V. Reshetina; Tech. Ed.: M. A. Kondrat'yeva.

PURPOSE: These reports are intended for scientists, researchers,
and engineers engaged in developing standards, measures, and
gages for the various industries.

COVERAGE: The volume contains 123 reports on standards of measure-
ment and control. The reports were prepared by scientists of
institutes of the Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh
priborov pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR (Commission on Standards,
Measures, and Measuring Instruments under the USSR Council of
Ministers). The participating institutes are: VNIIM - D.I.
Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy metrologii Iameli D.I.
Mendeleeva; D.I. Uchenytskiiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
metrologii Iameli D.I. Mendeleeva; VNIIM - D.I. Vsesoyuznyy
nauchno-issledovatel'skiy metrologii Iameli D.I. Mendeleeva;
institute Komiteta standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov
(All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Commission
on Standards, Measures, and Measuring Instruments, created
from VNIIM - Moscowskiy gosudarstvennyy institut mer i
izmeritel'nykh priborov (Moscow State Institute of Measures
and Measuring Instruments) October 1, 1955. VNIIPRI -
Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fiziko-tekhnicheskikh
izmereniy (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Physical-Technical
Measurements) in Moscow; KhIMIP - Kharkovskiy gosudarstvennyy
institut mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov (Kharkov State Institute
of Measures and Measuring Instruments) in Kharkov; KSIIP - Krasnodarskiy
gosudarstvennyy institut mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov
(Krasnodar State Institute of Measures and Measuring Instru-
ments). No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

Tovchigrechko, S.S. (VNIIM). Studying Recurrent Errors of
Micrometric Screws of Level Triers 45

Solov'yeva, L.A. (VNIIM). Studying the Curvature of the Tube
of Levels 45

Byzhanov, L.D., V.E. Izvestskii, S.M. Omotova, and P.A. Shyan on
KONIMIP. Studying the Spectrum of Standard Frequencies
Produced by the KhIMIP Standard Frequency Unit to 100 Cycles
per Second 47

Smolin, A.G. (VNIIPRI). Quartz Resonator With a Quality Factor
of 12.5 x 10⁶ 45

Grimmead, L.V., Ye.D. Novoselova, M. Kh. Noparidze, T.S. Qurendua,
Yu. A. Labin, and A.I. Stanykovich (KONIMIP). Sweeping Quartz
Elements 30 Oscillate Out 43

Byzhanov, L.D., B.D. Sapozhnikov, V.M. Il'tov, P.P. Yezhov,
and V.I. Barinov (KONIMIP). Developing and Studying Simple and
Suitable Oscillators and Converters of High Stability for Time and
Card 10/27

NOVGORODOV, Ye.D.; NEPARIDZE, N.Kh.

~~Temperature coefficients of the frequency of AT cut quartz~~
lenses. Izv.tekh. no.2:85-86 Mr-Ap '58. (MIRA 11:3)
(Quartz crystals)

17/11-59-- 17/11

Authors: Novgorodskiy, Ye.D. and Novikova, N.Kh.

TITLE: The Relation of the q -Factor of Quartz Lenses to Their Geometric Dimensions. *Yuzhnoye deystviye na pri-sevnykh shirokakh ot geometricheskikh parametrov*.

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, 1981, No 1, pp. 1-4, 100R.

ABSTRACT: At present, the highest q -factor of 10-15 million is achieved in quartz resonators in lens form. This paper contains results of tests carried out in the Khar'-kovskiy gosudarstvennyy institut mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov (Khar'kov State Institute for Measures and Measuring Equipment), on the relation of a lens to its geometric dimensions. The author established that, other conditions being equal, the q -factor of quartz lenses is determined not merely by the material, but by the correlation between them, e.g., the relation-ship of the lens's diameter D to the radius of its surface R or to the R . The actual dimensions of the

Card 1/2

11/11/58 - 1/11

The Relation of the Q -Factor of a Resonant Circuit to Its Geometric Dimensions

It is well known that the Q -factor of a resonant circuit is far less than the d/R ratio. In this paper, the relation of Q -factor to d/R ratio is derived for a parallel resonant circuit with a series inductor and a parallel capacitor. Its maximum occurs when $\frac{d}{R} = 1.61$. All lenses of large and small d/R have an identical optimum d/R ratio. The accuracy of the parallel resonant circuit is not vital for achieving a high Q -factor, but the matching of a large series inductor to the geometric dimensions of high Q lenses is vital for any given frequency. The maximal Q -factor for a parallel resonant circuit is 1.61 and even more under certain conditions. There are many references to the Q -factor in English and Russian literature.

Card 1/1

SV 11-1-1-1-1-1-1

1153
AUTHOR

N. V. Kozlov, V. I. D.

TITLE

A Device for Measuring the Q -Factor and the Equivalent Resistance of a Parallel Resonance Circuit
dlya izmereniya koeffitsienta Q -faktora i ekvivalentnogo
sooprotivleniya Q -faktora i ekvivalentnogo

PERIODICAL

Izvestiya vuzov tekhnicheskoy fiziki, No. 4, 1977, USSR

ABSTRACT

It is proposed to determine the Q -factor of a high-quality parallel resonator by the following formula:

$$Q = \frac{f_0}{\Delta f}$$

frequency of the signal generator f_0 and the time within which the oscillation amplitude of the parallel resonator is reduced by e times. At the Vkhutovskiy Institute of Electronics and Cybernetics, Irkutsk, Irkutsk State Institute of Measures and Weights, and at the D. D. Brizhnev suggested the following method for simplifying Q -factor measurements and for increasing their accuracy. The alternating

Card 1/3

SON 115-52-4-14/27

A Device for Measuring the Q -Factor and the Equivalent Resistances of Quartz Resonators

Various methods for measuring the Q -factor and the equivalent resistance of quartz resonators are described. A voltage divider with a variable resistor R is used without the quartz resonator. The Q -factor and the T is measured with a circuit with a quartz resonator, when the voltage divider and the same voltage value. Overall, the circuit is used as a bridge. The author developed a device for measuring the Q -factor and the T where the range of the Q -factor measurement was extended to quartz resonators with relatively small attenuation (up to Q which may be up to 10 milliseconds). Measurement time intervals smaller than 10 milliseconds are limited by the relay speed (2.5 milliseconds). Referring to the circuit diagram in figure 1, the author describes the device and its function. It consists of a quartz resonator for exciting the quartz resonator, a bridge, trigger circuits and

Carl 2 3

SV 11-15-11-11-11

A Device for Measuring the Q Factors and the Equivalent Resistances of Quartz Resonators

a millisecond error. The device may also be used for measuring the equivalent resistances of quartz resonators. The relative instrument error is equal to the relative millisecond meter error. The device has been used at the Kharkov State Institute of Measures and Measuring Instruments for investigating quartz resonators. There are 1 circuit diagram and 1 graph.

Part 3/3

SOV/115-59-9-25/37

9(2)

AUTHOR:

Novgorodov, Ye.D.

TITLE

The Ultimate Q-Factor of Quartz Resonators

PERIODICAL:

Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, 1959, Nr 9, pp 44-45 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The Q-factor of a quartz resonator is determined by the energy dissipation to the surrounding medium. The determination of the ultimate Q-factor is one of the problems of the research for quartz resonators with a high Q-factor. The energy dissipation of quartz bars of 100 kc, oscillating on the X axis on the second overtone, was investigated at the Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy institut mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov (Khar'kov State Institute of Measures and Measuring Instruments). Electrodes with gaps were used for exciting the quartz bar oscillations, whereby losses in the metallized layer were eliminated. The surfaces of all quartz bars were polished. For convenience, the logarithmic attenuation decrement was studied which is reciprocal to the Q-factor. It was found that the influence of the surrounding medium

Card 1/3

The Ultimate Q-Factor of Quartz Resonators

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did not have any noticeable influence when the quartz bar was placed in a container in which the pressure was kept at 10^{-3} . Numerous experiments showed that the attenuation decrement of the quartz bar was increased by only $1 \cdot 10^{-8}$ because of the influence of the surrounding medium. Placing the quartz bar with its nodal lines on stretched silk threads will eliminate the influence of the mounting on the Q-factor. This was shown by experimental curves of the dependence of the attenuation decrement on the distance of the threads from the nodal lines, as shown in Fig. 2. The attenuation decrement of quartz bars placed with the nodal lines on silk-threads at a gas pressure of 10^{-3} mm mercury column is determined basically by the energy losses at the surface and inside of the resonators, because the decrement caused by losses in the silk threads and the surrounding medium is of the order $5 \cdot 10^{-8}$, which is less than 1% of the entire decrement value. L.D. Bryzhev suggested an investigation of the dependence of the attenuation

Card 2/3

The Ultimate Q-Factor of Quartz Resonators

SOV 115-59 3 25-37

decrement on the surface-to-volume ratio of quartz bars for explaining the relation between surface and volume losses. It was found that the attenuation decrement of quartz bars consists of two components. One component is determined by volume losses and does not depend on the dimensions of the quartz bar. The other part is determined by surface losses and is proportional to the ratio of the side surfaces to the volume of the bar. The losses inside the crystal determine the upper limit to which the attenuation decrement can be lowered after the surface losses have been eliminated. Experimental and theoretical data coincide. The upper limit according to these data does not exceed $2 \cdot 10^{-7}$, which corresponds to a Q-factor of not less than 15 million.

Card 3/3

NOVGORODOV, YE. D., CAND TECH SCI, "DETERMIN^{ing the maxi}~~ATION~~
/mm ~~***~~ QUALITY OF QUARTZ RESONATORS." LENINGRAD, 1960. (COM
OF STANDARDS, MEASURES, AND MEASURING INSTRUMENTS UNDER THE
COUNCIL OF MINISTERS USSR. ALL-UNION SCI RES INST OF MET-
ROLOGY IN D. I. MENDELEYEV). (KL, 2-61, 210).

-165-

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001137420003-0

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001137420003-0"

NEPARIDZE, N.Kh.; NOVGORODOV, Ye.D.; TROYNIKOV, K.T.

Reproduction of the piezoelectric constant of quartz under
multiple unidirectional loading conditions. Izv. tekh.
no. 10:6-8 0 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

SARAYEVA, V.V.; NOYGORODOVA, E.Z.

Possibility of determining the yield of radicals in the radiolysis of diisopropyl ether by reaction with the FeCl_3 acceptor. *Kin. i kat.* 4 no.1:163-165 Ja-F '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova, khimicheskiy fakul'tet.

(Radicals (Chemistry))

(Ethers)

(Radiation)

SORVACHEV, K.F.; NOVGORODOVA, G.P.

Distribution of S^{35} -methionine in organs and tissues of crucian carp under different living conditions. Vest.Mosk.un.Ser.biol., pochv., geol., geog. 14 no.4:17-23 '59. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Kafedra biokhimii zhivotnykh, laboratoriya izotopov Moskovskogo universiteta.

(FISHES--PHYSIOLOGY)

(METHIONINE)

NOVGORODSKAYA, E. M.

Jul 53

USSR/Medicine - Dysentery

"Analysis of Epidemiological Characteristics of Pre-sent-Day Dysentery," I. M. Ansheles, E. M. Novgorodskaya

Zhur Mikro, Epid, i Immun, No 7, pp 12-22

In recent years, both the annual incidence and the spring-summer incidence of dysentery have dropped. Increased nonspecific resistance of the population due to greater prosperity, public health measures, and immunological factors (with respect to Flexner dysentery) are responsible for this. There is no room for complacency, however, although the prognosis

267T37

is favorable. Shortcomings in the application of public health measures still exist and must be removed.

NOVGORODSKAYA, E.M.; NEMZER, G.A.

Etiology of acute intestinal diseases in infants. Vop.okh.mat. i
det. 1 no.2:25-30 Mr-Apr '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny imeni
Pastera i Detskoy infektsionnoy bol'nitsy imeni N.F.Filatova,
Leningrad.

(INTESTINES--DISEASES)

(CHILDREN--DISEASES)

ANSHELES I.M.: NOVGORODSKAYA, E.M.

Some regularities in the epidemiology of dysentery. Trudy Len.
inst.epid. i mikrobiol. 18:211-227, 58. (MIRA 1957)

1. Iz sektora epidemiologii i laboratorii kishhechnykh infektsiy
Leningradskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny
imeni Pastera.

(DYSENTERY)

NOVGORODSKAYA, E.M.

Coli-enteritis in young children. Trudy Len. inst. epid. i mikrob-
biol. 18:290-316'58. (MIRA 16:7)
(ESCHERICHIA COLI) (INTESTINES--DISEASES)

NOVGORODSKAYA, E. M.; ANSHELEV, I. M.

"On certain rules on the epidemiology of dysentery."

Report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists,
Epidemiologists and Infectionists. 1959

NOVGORODSKAYA, E. M.

"on the etiology of acute intestinal disturbance in young children."

Report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Epidemiologists and Infectionists. 1959

NOVGORODSKAYA, N.K.

Considerations on the classification of Shigella. Zhur.mikro-
biol.epid. i immun. 30 no.4:9-18 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny imeni
Pastera.

(SHIGELLA,
classif. (Rus))

NOVGORODSKAYA, E.M.; LOSEVA, A.G.; KRIVONOSOVA, K.I.

Colienteritis in young children caused by enteropathogenic
Escherichia coli of the serological type "9." Trudy Len.
inst. epid. i mikrobiol. 21:40-53'60. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Iz laboratorii kishhechnykh infektsiy Leningradskogo insti-
tuta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny imeni Pastera
i kafedra pediatrii Pervogo Leningradskogo meditsinskogo in-
stituta.

(ESCHERICHIA COLI) (INTESTINES—DISEASES)

NOVGORODSKAYA, E.M.

Salmonellosis in man and its control. Trudy Len.inst. epid.
i mikrobiol. 21:105-129*60 (MIRA 16:6)
(SALMONELLA INFECTIONS)

NOVGORODSKAYA, E.M.; KHAZENSON, L.B.

Certain epidemiological rules in coli enteritis in infants. Sov.
med. 25 no.2:68-74 F '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz laboratorii kishhechnykh infektsiy i sektora epidemiologii
Instituta imeni Pastera (Leningrad).
(ESCHERICHIA COLI) (INTESTINES--DISEASES)

ANCHELI, I.M. (deceased); NOVAKHOROV, I.M.; ANCHELI, I.M.;
GOLDBERG, E.M.; SHARUTIN, V.G.

Epidemiological characteristics of dysentery during the course
curve of the incidence in a large populated center, and the
Inst. epid. i mikrobiol. 14:15-17, 1960.

1. 12 sektora epidemiologii i infektologii, Akademiya Meditsiny,
Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii, Moskva.

NOVGOFOMSKAYA, E.M.; GRINBERG, L.D.

Principles and some controversial problems in the classification
of dysentery bacilli. Trudy Len. inst. epid. i mikrobiol.
24:183-209 '63. (MIRA 19:10)

1. Iz laboratorii kishhechnykh infektsiy Instituta epidemiologii
i mikrobiologii imeni Pastera.

NOVGORODSKAYA, E.M.

Means and prospects of studying non-specific acute intestinal
diseases. Trudy Len. inst. epid. i mikrobiol. 24:299-301, 1963.
(MIRA 18:10)

NOVGORODSKAYA, E.M.

Results of study of colienteritis in young children. Vop.okh.
mat.i det. 8 no.3:28-34 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Iz Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta epide-
miologii i mikrobiologii imeni Pastera (dir. - kand.med.nauk
M.Ya. Nikitin, zam.dir. po nauchnoy chasti - prof. K.N. Toka-
revich).

(INTESTINES—DISEASES)

(ESCHERICHIA COLI)

NOVGORODSKAYA, E.M.; KAZENSON, L.B.; KALVONOSOVA, K.I.

Colenteritis in newborn infants caused by a rare serological
type 0111:B4:H12 Escherichia coli. Zhur. mikrobiol., epidemiol. i
immun. 40 no.9:116-119 1963. (MIRA 1963)

1. Iz Leningradskogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii
imeni Pastera.

NOVGORODSKAYA, T. I.

Rectum - Cancer

One-stage combined method of rectal cancer surgery, Sov. med., 16, No. 5, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 195~~8~~², Uncl.

NOVGORODSKAYA, T.I.; PROYAN, N.V.

Intra-arterial transfusion of preserved blood in endarteritis obliterans.
Klin. med., Moskva 30 no. 12:66-69 Dec 1952. (CML 24:1)

1. Of the Hospital Surgical Clinic (Director -- Prof. V. E. Salishchev),
First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Institute.

NOVGORODSKAYA, T.I.

Furacilin therapy in burns. Sov.med. 19 no.4:71-73 Ap '55.

(MLRA 8:6)

1. Iz polikliniki stroitel'stva Dvortsa kul'tury i nauki imeni I.V. Stalina v Varshave (nachal'nik mediko-sanitarnoy sluzhby N.N. Prokimnov).

(FURAN DERIVATIVES, ther. use,
nitrofurazone in burns)

(BURNS, ther.,
nitrofurazone)

1. The first part of the report is devoted to a description of the work done in the field of the theory of the structure of the atomic nucleus.

2. The second part of the report is devoted to a description of the work done in the field of the theory of the structure of the atomic nucleus.

3. The third part of the report is devoted to a description of the work done in the field of the theory of the structure of the atomic nucleus.

NOVGORODSKAYA, Ye. M.

"Perspectives and some results of the study of the epidemiology of acute enteritis cases."

report presented at the Int. Conf. on the Epidemiology of Acute Enteritis, Leningrad, 1979, 1-10.

Leningrad Inst. Hygiene, 1979, 1-10, 10 p. (Russian)

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S/081/62/000/017/066/102
B136/B136

15 3200

AUTHOR: Novgorodskiy, M. A.

TITLE: Strength of concrete found by non-destructive instrument tests

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 17, 1962, 599, abstract
17K359 (Sb. nauchn. tr. Kiyevsk. inzh.-stroit. in-ta, no. 16,
1961, 45 - 58)

TEXT: Instruments to determine the strength of concrete from the size of the indentation made by the testing head or ball, or from its elastic rebound, are described. The research procedure is given as well as results relating the strength of concrete to the type of gravel used, the depth at which it is located, the proportion of sand, the type of shuttering employed, the age of the concrete and the extent to which it is saturated with water; also variation in the strength of the concrete at different depths in the product, and the variation in strength over the cross-section of products according to the procedure used for compacting the concrete mixture and the thickness of the product. Abstracter's note: Complete translation.

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KALISHUK, Aleksandr Luk'yanovich, kand. tekhn. nauk, doc.;
 TRET'YAKOV, Lev Dmitriyevich, kand. tekhn. nauk, doc.;
 STEFANOV, Boris Vladimirovich, kand. tekhn. nauk, doc.;
 NOVGOMODSKIY, Mikhail Avramovich, st. prepod., kand.
 tekhn. nauk; ANTONENKO, Grigoriy Yakovlevich, as. istent;
 KUSANOVA, Nina Georgiyevna, assistant; SIKORSKIY, Gleb
 Nikolayevich, assistant; ALEKSEY OVAKIM, A.Ya., red.

[Manual on the manufacture of precast reinforced concrete.
 Spravochnik po proizvodstvu sbornogo zhelezobetona. (Ed.
 A.L.Kalishuk i dr. Kiev, Izd-vo Budivellnyk, 1974. 304 p.
 (MIA 1710)]

1. Kafedra tekhnologii sbornogo zhelezobetona Kiyevskogo
 inzhenerno-stroitel'nogo instituta (for all except
 Aleksandrovskiy). 2. Nauchnyy tsentr tekhnologii
 sbornogo zhelezobetona Kiyevskogo inzhenerno-stroitel'nogo
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Apparatus for the qualitative evaluation of some mechanical
properties of building materials without their destruction.
Zav.lab. 28 no.3:378-380 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

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(Building materials--Testing)

NOVGORODSKIY, Mikhail Avramovich; LOMAZOVA, K., red.; VELICHKO, N.,

[Nondestructive testing of the strength of concrete in
structures by mechanical devices] Kontrol' prochnosti betona
v konstruktsiyakh bez razrusheniya (priborami mekhaniche-
skogo deistviya). Kiev, Gosstroizdat USSR, 1963. 61 p.
(MIRA 16:10)

(Nondestructive testing) (Concrete)